ETHICS OF PHYSICIANS.

VIEWS OF HOMEOPATHISTS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE CODE-DRS. HILLMUTH RND BURDICK ES-TIMATE THE MOTIVES AND ACTION OF BOTH

There is one class of medical practitioners who view the controversy raging among the regular physicians over the question of an ethical code with perfect equanimity and undisguised amusement. These are the homeopathists. It has been repeatedly admitted by the advocates of both the National and the State codes of ethics that their whole difference, narrowed down, is whether a regular physician shall be countenanced in a consultation with a homocopathist. The question is looked at, however, from very different points of view. One faction of the old coders boldly say that a regular physician cannot consult with a homeopathist without conniving at a fraud on the public; that, in short, every homosepathist is either a knave or a foul-a fool if he believes in the principles of Hahnemanu, and a knave if he doesn't believe in them and uses the name only because it has become popular and hence is a lucrative trademark.

Another and larger faction of the same party say that the contest is not against the homeopathic physicians because of the peculiarities of their practice but because they uphold an "exclusive dogma" and by so doing have endeavored to heap containst upon the practice of medicine and surgery as followed by the old school. They say that the homotopathic physicians would be entitled to all the privileges of members of the County and State societies if they would not call themselves by a distinctive name and by so doing try to discredit the regular profession.

The new-code men are also divided in sentiment on the question of their relations with homeopath ists, but they are not going to let the position of the old-code men pass unchallenged, and a committee is gethering evidence to show that intolerance of anything savoring of homospathic practice has been shown repeatedly by the expulsion and ostracism of members of regular societies because they did things which were once looked upon as medical heresies, but now are common enough.

To learn how the bounceopathic physicians view the controversy, and especially what they have to say about the charges of the old-school men, a Trus-UNE reporter recently talked with two of their representative men.

HOMOSOPATHY NOT SMALL DOSES. Dr. William Tod Hellmuth said, in the course of conversation: "The first thing for the people to understand is

this: that homeopathy does not consist in the dose of medicine. You may give a bucketful to one man and a smell to another, provided you adhere to the law. I believe that 'similia similitus curantur' is a true law in medicine and that Hippocrates, Galen, and Paracelsus all beheved it. When Hippogrates said 'delor delorem solvit' the enunciated the law and so did Paraceleus by implication when he said contraria contrariis curantur has never been true in medicine.' But while I believe the truth of this law. I do not believe it to be the only way in which medicine may act. There may be a chemical way or a mechanical way as well as a dynamical way, and the latest and best books of the old school, so-called, recommend not only very many medicines in the treatment of diseases on strictly homosopathic principles, but also advise their administration in the smallest possible quantities. Why, in a late number of The Medical Record I read that a few drops of caster oil were recommended to be administered for the gastrie irritation of children, the prescription bein; not only homeopathic in principle, but also in the size of the dose. But for all that, I believe that every educated man in the profession is coascientiously bound to do for his patient what in his experience is the best, and allow hunself to be trammelled by no law, by no person, by no school, by no dogma. The cure of the patient is the great end to be attained by the doctor and the more rapidly and pleasantly this can be accomplished, the better it will be for the community; and the community very soon appreciates the benefit arising from such a method of practice.

THE FOLLY OF AN ETHICAL CODE. "I believe that a Code of Ethics is all humbig. If a man in the profession is not instinctively guided by his sense of honor in his relations to his brother practitioners in any school, a code of ethies will be of no avail. The true instincts of a gentleman in a profession as elevated as that of medicine should be and will be always sufficient to guide him with his brothers in the profession, no matter to what my consultations with my brethren of any per my consultations with my brethren of any persnasion, and if gentlemen of the old school (which
name I despise) have become so anxions to consult
with homeopathists that they allow political intrigue
to take the place of honest dealing among themsolves, to cause disturbances in their societies and
neademies, the sooner these consultations are
allowed the better it will be for them. It is with
feelings of the greatest surprise that I have looked
on the transactions of different medical bodies in
different portions of the country and have seen
party spirit rise to such a height that the dignity of
the profession appears to have been forgotten and
the controversies are made to savor strengly of the
lowest form of political contests.

lowest form of political contests.

"As for this exclusive dogma, which appears to be the bugbear in all these highly-wrought discussions, the fact is thus: that the terms homeopathy and homeopathic physicians were forced upon these gentlemen who early fook up the cause of homeopathy, and if I mistake not the very Academy of Medicine was formed in order to exclude from fellowship physicians who believed in homeopathy and who, being graduates of the old school, were necessarily members of the County Society. And thus you see, this "exclusiveness," which was highly distasteful, was thrust upon every member, of the fraternity who expoused the cause of Halmessann. An educated and conscientious physician soon becomes recognized in the community, and the truly liberal and scientific men seen learn to appreciate the labors of each other and in the majority of instances are willing mutually to acknowledge their ability, no matter how they may differ in very material points of science. And I believe that if you to-day were to ask the majority of the well-read men in the profession whether they did not believe that the law similar similar similar was, to say the least, very frequently true in medicine, they would give their assent. As for believing that the gentlemen who have expoused the new code nave been actuated by pecuniary motives in endeavoring to establish a troud and liberal platform in the profession, it appears to me meet unwarranted. I do not believe that those gentlemen whose names appear on the bleefal side have a single mercenary lowest form of political contests.

"As for this exclusive dogma, which appears to be establish a cross and insert an warranted. I do not believe that those gentlemen whose names appear on the liberal side have a single mercenary motive, but I think that their sneavors to break down an antiquated and arbitrary code of ethics have been based on anything but a truly liberal and countries.

THE CAUSE OF HOMEOPATHIC EXCLUSIVENESS. Dr. S. P. Burdick, who is a professor of obstetrics

in the Homeopathic Medical College, said: "By persecution in the first place we were com-pelled by the old school to assume an individual stand. They would not recognize a law that was discovered not primarily by Hahnemann, but which had been observed long before him, and simply be cause we did recognize the law we were estracized and persecuted. We, believing that advance in any science is not only laudable but obligatory in the case of those who have the lives of human beings to care for, went on seeking to develop the relations of that law to disease. They jought us at every step. But truth has grown, though, as in all things, along with it there grew also considerable error. Nevertheless we carried it until it has become too large for our friends of the dominant school to handle.

There is no doubt at all that the consideration

looks toward the benefit of sick and suffering humanity. When appetit toward the benefit of sick and suffering unity. When anything presents uself that is vance of homopathy, I will be one of the first

to accept it. THE PRINCIPLE OF HOMEOPATHY MAINTAINED. " It is said, doctor," suggested the reporter, " that there is no longer a belief in the principles of homospathy, even among so-called homosopathic practitioners, and that all that is necessary for perfect affiliation between the schools is that you shall cease to call yourselves homeopaths and array

yourselves against the regular school." " I see no indications of homeopathy on the prin-"I see no indications of noneoparty on the principle of similia similibus curantur dying out. On the contrary, it is growing every hour, and it wouldn't be very difficult now to find old school physicians even among the 'old coders' who carry cases of homeopathic remedies in their peckets. The question of potencies has nothing to do with the principle of homeopathy. A man can give the first potency of a drug or even the tincture, and be as well a homeopathy as one who gives the 200th good a homeopath as one who gives the 200th potency, so he do it on the principle of similarity. The size of the dose rests with the experience and indement of the physician. I am bound to admit, of course, that there are men who call themselves homeopaths who have obtained only a little smather than the course of the physician. tering of homospathy and mixed it up with eelecticism and everything else; but of these men we have only our share. There are hangers on in every profession whom the world would be better without."

THE AMERICAN ART UNION'S SUCCESS.

"The first exhibition of the American Art Union at Buffalo bids fair to be a success," said an old artist in the Tenth-st. studio building to a THIBUNE re-porter. "We have about 150 pictures there, and we ave a good smart sales agent who has sent us word that the prespect for the sale of many of them is exceedingly good. It is contemplated that the exhibition shall con tinue there until the middle of next month. In the meantime the board of control here, of which I am a ember, has come to terms with representatives of the art loving element in Louisville, and our collection will go to that place directly from Buffelo. The Kentuckians guarantee us sales to the amount of \$10,000, failing which they forfest \$2,500. Of course they will keep their agreement rather than pay forfest. Though it would seem to be to the advantage of the association force the \$2,500 rather than to sell pictures to the amount of \$10,000 at 10 per cent commission, yet we would amon rather no the latter, because we are in fact selling our own pictures. Besides the sales we are to receive in any case \$1,000 for the ase of the collection for exhibition purposes. I must tell you a good joke about this Kenneky business. We had just semiclude the arrangement when who should arrive but an arrist from Chedmati who came to make drawings for an illustrated estalogue of these pictures in advance of their arrival at his city. But, said one of the board of control who takes a very active part in the business, your people have made no arrangement with us, and haven't even addressed us on the subject. 'That's sil right, answered the Chadmani man; 'we know beforehand that you will be too giad to send them to us when they leave Builhie.' 'We should have been, if you had cared to contract with us, and the subject.' That's all right, answered the Chadmani which they forfeit \$2,500. Of course they will keep have been, if you had cared to contract with us, swered the control man with grim susvity, 'but we just finished arrangements to send them to Joulsy (Louiseille, shrinked him. Louisville, shrieked the Cincinnati man in tones of despairing hortor; what do they know about art in Louisville 1 you would have been appreciated in the art city of the West. And he went of, and is quite continued that the American Art Union has hundered fatally. As if we could have done anything else! The pictures will remain in Louisville six or seven weeks, and between now and then we shall have applications for them without fail."

DR. HARRIS ON SOCIETY IN HEAVEN.

The Rev. Dr. George Harris, who was recently elected Professor of Systematic Theology in the Andover Theological Seminary, to succeed Professor Parksseached vesterday morning in the Madison Square Pres. byterian Church, on " Heaven." His text was from G a latians iv., 26; "But Jerusalem which is above is free, intimes iv., 20; "But serosatem which is above is free which is the mother of us all." The speaker described Heaven as a kingdom, and said that while me in sen eral behaved that it was such, they often compared a person when dying to a ship sailing away towards a Northern sea instead of a traveller entering a city where there were many of his friends living. "Society one carth," he said, "is a living growth, and the tendency of the times is only the influence of minds upon one an eternal home; only—and here is our warning—let it be love and not settlemes that forms the friendship,"

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was conspicuous for the completeness of its news reports and the freshness and variety of its miscellaneous departments. Among its features were the follow-

Foreign—Special cable dispatch from London about English feeling on the Franco-Chinese controversy, the Torles' attack on John Bright, Parliamentary topics, the Channel Tunnel and the Sunderland tragedy. General news from all narts of the world.

Washington—A detailed account of Saturday's interview between the President and numerous Irish leaders on the subject of "assisted emigration."

Boston—Special dispatches about Governor Butler and the Legislature, municipal politics and the Hossne Tunnel.

Chicagon—Suscial dispatches about the Hossne Tunnel.

Chicago.—Special disputches about the acts of the Legislature just adjourned, high beense and the liquor eders, and ministered changes. San Francisco.—Special disputches on social and indus-rial tonics.

dai topics.

Abrain S. Hewitt.—His statement to a TRIBUNE reorder of his views on current political and social prob-

ems.

The Agony of Ohio Democrats.—The spasms into which they have been thrown by Junge Headly's nom-

which they have been threwn by Junge Beanty's non-mation.

Outdoor Sports.—Sportal accounts of the races at Sheepshead Bay where the Dwyer Brothers at fast lost a big stake; of the annual games of the American Ath-letic Club; of Princeton's victory over Yale at baseball; of the bicycle races at Williamsburg; of the Pulman regulta and of the Seawanhaka yacat race, without wind. Summer Lucaure.—Life at Saratoga, Newport and Concy Island.

Society.—The diversions of fashionable people in town

Society.—The diversions of askionable people is town and country.

Planting in the City.—A talk with Securel Parsons, jr.
Union College.—President Potter's Defence.

Home luterests.
The Military Camp at Peckakill,
Wife Murder in Newark.
A Warrant for Dr. Shine.

Mason's Appointments.
Etchers and Etchings.
A Rival to the Ordun Habit.
Early Court Records.
Complaints of the Croton.

New Publications.—A review of Mark Twain's latest Notes from London.—A letter from G. W. S. on politi-

Notes from London.—A letter from G. W. S. on politimi, personal and theatreal topics.
Topics in Paris.—A letter from the regular correspondfeast of The TREECH about the Reinschild Ephrusal
wedding growing neglect of Cornellie, and the Duke de
Morney's dramatic capers.
Dukou's New Capital.—A letter from Bismarck describes its past, present and probable foture.
Michael Munkacey.—A letter from Pais deserting a
risit to the artist and his great painting of "Calvary."
Broadway Note-book.—A Broadway longer's personal
notes and notions of me and things the country round.
London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on English
topics.

opies. The Serjeant's Will.—A story of Hare Court, Chaucery

Lane.
The New Agricultural Editor.
Stories about the Czar Nicholas. The Thougathai Contributor.

Following is a brief summary of the principal

POREIGN.—It is stated that the Pope has written a letter on religious matters to President Grevy of France.—There has been lighting about Guayaqui in Ecuador.—The trial of Jews secured of killing a Christian girl continues at Uyreghazza in Hungary.—It was rumered in Dubin that James Carey, the informer, had left that city.—Louise Michel was convicted of assailing the French Government and sentenced to six years imprisonmen.—Preparations were begun in England for giving a banquet to the American rifle team—Peaceful relations between France and China concerning Tonquin, it was stated, could be established. news topics of the day :

islaed.

Domestic.—A deputation of Irishmen presented the President Satarday with the resolution about "assisted emigration" adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. — The 71st Regiment returned from the State Camp of Instruction and was relieved by the 7th. — A body supposed to be that of Eagene Roth, of New-York, was found near Sandy Hook. — President Potter, of Union College, has prepared a statement about the affairs of the institution. — Paymaster Wasson was sentenced to be discharged dishenerably and to be imprisoned for eighteen months. — Toemer won the single senil race at Palinan, and Harlan and Lee the double. — The Madison dyke over the Mississippi River near Alton, El., gave way before the flood and thousands of acres were overdowed.

CITY AND SUBURDAN.—Charley Kempland, Flower of Meath, Duchess, Compensation, Parole and Belle of the North won the race; at Sheepshead Bay Saturday. — The Seawanhaka Corinthnan regatta was a failure on account of lack of wind. — Miss Leonard was taken before Justice Duffy, but was not bailed. — Grand Master Simmons announced his appointments. — The sixth annual games of the American Athletic Club took place. — John Chisholm, a vagaband carpenter, shot and killed his wife in Newark. — A hard-glove fight was fought near East New-York. — Bieyele races were contested by the Kings County wheolmen. — The Yale College Base Ball Club enflered defeat at the hands of the Princeton nine. — A young man from Cleveland was drowned at Coney Island on Friday. — DOMESTIC.—A deputation of Irishmen presented

FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune of June 20.

INSECTS OF THE FRUIT BLOSSOM. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE takes the ground that apple trees inclined to drop their fruit after full blossoming can be made to bear heavy crops by sowing land plaster over the trees when in full bloom, while wet with the morning dew, so thoroughly that it will touch most of the blossoms. He says he tried this plan "several times on larce trees that never bore n peck of apples; the result was too many apples." The idea is worth the care-ful attention of fruit growers in view of the fact that the manus army of thrins and mites of the

that the minute army of thrips and mites of the blossom and leaf is annually on the increase in our relatively dry climate. When a boy on the old homestead in New York State, one of my annually recurring chores was the sowing of dry wood ashes over the blossoms of a row of quince trees early in the morning. Mother never failed to have the ashes ready and to indicate the proper time for sowing it for two mornings in succession. We rarely failed to harvest a full crop from this row, while on the grounds of neighbors who neglected the dusting, crops were few and far between. Possibly the land plaster, or even dry road dust, would have answered the purpose canally well.

pose equally well. Incidentally within the past three days Professor Bessey observed that thrips before taking flight, after emerging from the blossom, went through a cleaning operation as if averse to the mere polica of the plant. The plaster, ashes, or dust, may not kill the mites and thrips, yet the experiments of Professor Linear with tar-water show that insects avoid plants or flowers with unpleasant oders or conditions. Until the last year our entomologists have seemed to overlook the supposed harmless inhabitants of the expanded flower. Mr. Theodore Professor and Professor and Professor. habitants of the expanded flower. Mr. Theodore Rergande, of Washington, in Psyche, and Professor Herbert Asborne in the lowa Horicultural Report, have intely directed attention to the subject and we may expect further work the present season.

In this connection it may be well to say that the xperiments of the Hop, John N. Dixon, of Iowa, in the way of spraying the trees of his great orchard with arsenic water to eradicate the canker worm resulted rather unexpectedly in finding a sure remedy for the codlin moth. The season after spraying the trees just as the apples were forming spraying the trees just as the apples were forming resulted in harvesting 40,000 bushels of fruit absolutely free from worms in a year noted for wormy apples. In securing this great crop how much benefit accrued from the use of the arsenic water in destroying the thrip and other insects of the fruit-flower we have no present means of knowing. It is quite evident that we need careful trials and experiments in this direction.—[Professor J. L. Budd, Lowa Agricultural College. periments in this direction.—[Professor J. L. Buud, lown Agricultural College.

POTASH FOR PEACH YELLOWS.

Professor D. P. Penhailow concludes, from a careful investigation conducted at the experiment station of Houghton Farm, that peach vellows is not caused primarily by fungi or parasitic plants, although they may accompany it, and aggravate it by their attacks on the plant weakened by disease; nor is it caused by too runch dampoess or heat in the atmosphere, nor by excessive drouth, nor by inscasonable frosts or excessive wint cold, nor by want of proper drainage in the soil, nor by the use of fermentable stable manure. The primary cause he considers to be a deficiency in the soil of certain food constituents, especially potash and chlorine, which are supplied in the well known German potash sait, murrate of notash.

The most striking symptoms of the disease are: unusual features in the cellular structure and contents, which are evident under the microscope only; in excess of lime in wood and fruit, and deficiency of potash and chlorine, which can be detected only by chemical analysis; premature ripeuing of the fruit; smaller leaves, with a red or yellow color in place of the usual green; a dark and parched appearance of the bark on the main limbs. The disease appears gradually, first on young branches, from which it screeds over the whole tree; it can be detected by microscopic examination of the cell structure and contents in examination of the cell structure and contents to advance of the appearance of any outward symp-toms; of these he considers the premature ripening of the fruit and an unnatural color and flavor as the most important.

In way of possible remodies, use stable manure with cantion; trim off diseased branches as far as pessible without too seriously mutilating the tree, and cultivate carefully. Apply the following mixture of commercial fertilizers: 25 lbs, kieserite to 150 lbs, muriate of potash and 450 lbs, dissolved boneblack, at the rate 6 to 9 lbs. of the mixture to each tree; if the trees are badly diseased, add more muriate, about 4 lbs to such tree, in spring before growth begues, and in the fall. Spade the ground as far as the roots extend, malch with the inverted sods or straw, and apply the fertilizer on this mulch, thus avoiding too near an approach to the roots. The evidence of this theory of the cause found partly in the creak that have been efthe roots. The evidence of this theory of the cause is found partly in the cores that have been effected by this treatment with muriate of polash. The remedy is a simple one for so destructive a disease, and is well worthy of careful trial by all whose peach orchards are attacked by it.

EXPERIENCE AND INCIDENT.

. * The Obio crop report notes IN RESPECT TO SEED CORN in that State that very little of the average crop cribbed last year retained effective 'it was frozen solid while green and dame, and the germs thus destroyed." This experienceto general throughout the West-will impress the necessity of selecting and thoroughly drying in the

. An English florist giver GREAT CREDIT TO SOOT, which he uses constantly, by placing a bag of it which he uses constantly, by placing a bag of it in water, and applying the liquid. Besides its excellent fertilizing effect, it greatly assists, he thinks, in warding out the attacks of insects, and The London Gardeners' Chemicle says he plants are "vizorous; clean; wonderfully healthy." Other flower cultivators spread the same generally wasted substance directly on the surface soil of poits, especially after chrystauthenouns are fairly started, and the goodness is gradually carried down to the waiting roots.

* * Mr. J. N. David sends from West Virginia AN APPLE BLOSSOM with eighteen petals instead of the normal number of five. It grew on a seedling which had been root-grafted, but the inserted top perished and the root took upon itself to make a ree and thus disclosed what is a fixed constitucal peculiarity; although possibly only a trunticual peculiarity; although possibily only a tran-sient effort of excessive growth. The stamen are fewer than usual, and some small timer petals are litle changed from stamens, showing that some of these have gone back toward the primal form—that of leaves. Frequent exemples of such transforma-tions are recorded in treaties on vegetable mor-

CURRENT FARM TOPICS.

Mr. Z. A. Gilbert, East Turner, Me., contributes to his home Farmer a column of fair warning to amateurs and others, with more impulse than discretion, who are led by the spirit of adventure on a COSTLY QUEST FOR NEW VARIETIES of apples. At the same time he acknowledges the importance of experimental fruit growing by those who have taste and resources for it, and of course admits that the nursery trade, in catering to the Athenian ceaseless search for "something new," are merely in a business way taking at its flood the tide that leads on to fortune:

"The best paying rehards in this State contain "The best paying crehards in this State contain but few varieties, and those the old standard Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Rexbury Rosset and Yellow Belldower, Baldwin taking the lead. Here are the facts which have stood the test of time, and to-day stand undesputed. Yet most of those who are planting out trees are consulting every agent whom they meet and consulting every catalogue at hand for the new varieties, and purchase freely at high prices of a multitude of the same without knowing anything of their value to thom, and with the fact before their eyes that the profit comes from the old and well-known series. them, and with the fact before their eyes that the profit comes from the old and well-known seris. Dealers in treesseeing their opportunities to turn this propensity of the tree buyers to profitable account are filling their catalogues with novelties as a tempting bait, at a high price, for the patronage of the curious. The result is that far too many of our young orchards are fearfully mixed with worthless, inferior, unprofitable, or at best uncertain, sorts where should have been planted the standard varieties of known value."

—The remarkable effect of MULCHING WITH FINE

a perfect success " in his locality. A year or two age we quoted similar advice in reference to old siding, which the writer declared, on the strength of experience, should not be stripped off but cov-

ered: "Leave the old shingles on and get good shingles

-By persistent effort on the part of the rider most horses may, according to The National Live Stock Journal, be taught to "SINGLE FOOT," which is a sort of intermediate gait between a fast walk

"Nearly all, when urged just beyond their speed at the walk, will 'single foot' for a few steps before breaking into a trot. Skill and patence in urging the horse just to this point, and then holding him right to that gait when he strikes it, will usually be rewarded by success."

—From an Ohio Farmer article signed "Miller

Purvis" we glean interesting PLORAL SUGGESTIONS: "Stick short sticks four inches apart all over the beds and leave the tops from four to six inches above the ground. Checkens will not bother beds fixed in this manner. . . . I have raised verbenas from seed grown by myself for four years, and my verbeaus last year were perfect beauties. The same with fancy petunias. I had more different types of these beautiful flowers last year than ever before, and they were from the third generation from the these beautiful flewers last year than ever before, and they were from the third generation from the seed grower. The way I keep seeds pure is to pall up all imperfectly flowering plants every year. Verbenas and petunias have a great tendency to revert to the original purple flowers, and the only way to have your seed come at all true to the fancy types us to weed out imperfect once. I have had more trouble with balsams than any other flower. The very double ones are shy seeders; and while the semi-double ones seed profusely not more than one-balf of them will produce double flowers. I taim my balsams to a single stalk, and find that I get better flowers by doing so. . The indispensable philox drummondii is one of the prettiest and lo asiest of all the annuals to raise, and no flower easiest of all the annuals to raise, and no i easiest of all the annuals to raise, and no nower garden is complete without it. Some of the newer types are absolutely splendid. I make my flower beds as rich as possible, and use every means to keep them growing. For dry weather I have a garden pump, with which I can send a fine spray of water over a circle forty feet is diameter. In this manner the natural rain is imitated and the leaves are washed at the same time the earth is wotted."

FOOT NOTES.

Mr. Stephen Allen-Olney writes from Virginia that his pigs show much appreciation of an orchard-

Puck says it is a sure sign of summer when the Pack says it is a sure sign of summer when the green apple bends the small boy into the form of an interrogation point.

A current paragraph mentions a bull whelesomely exercised on a treadmill, furnishing power for cluming, wood-sawing, etc.

"It is a gambling crop anyway," remarks The tural New-Yorker in reference to hop culture, and it is useless to try to stop fools from rushing into

A writer in The Toronto Globe reminds those who think there is profit in incubator chickens that it is very difficult to raise them. "They often die after they have become feathered."

A Californian family, according to The Pacific Bural Press, "were dangerously poisoned a short time since by eating the roots of Luna beans, which they happened to discover are very palatable."

"What makes your buckwheat cakes so nice?" was asked at breakfast by visitors to a correspond-ent of The Rayal World. After their reputation was thus established the host explained that they were made of flour of sorghum seed.

Mr. Lyman Wall, Webster, N. Y., a potato specialist, tells Faral Home that he care more about the shape than the size of tubers for planting; he has noticed that when they taper the crop deteriorates rapidly; he therefore "rejects all pointed potatoes, especially when the point is at the seed-

One correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer wh tried the German carp—distributed at Government expense—found them "entirely unfit for table use." Another thinks this might have been the effect of stagment water in which perhaps they were ruised. Another thinks this might have been the effect of stagment water in which perhaps they were raised, as he are some of the fish from his own pure peads and pronounced them of good quality.

Mr. L. S. Coffin, a Railroad Commissioner of Iown, "whose influence is always on the right side," owns an SOO-acre farm, one of the best in the State, which during his absence from home is largely managed by his daughter, Miss Carrie, who delights in the outdoor life, "well educated and de-scribed as having few equals anywhere as a practi-cal agriculturist and stock-raiser."

Several young men at the Massachusetts Agricul-Several young men at the Massachusetts Agricul-tural College have entered heartily into the prom-ising experiment in process of trial at that institu-tion—the letting of small lots, in some cases so much as an acre or more, to individual students for such crops as they may desire to raise, the profit, if any, coming to them. Generally two work together, and corn, carrois and early potatoes, the latter to be followed by cabbage, are the favorite plants.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEW-YORK, June 24.

more unfavorable, as regards high prices based upon a shrinkage of production, than it has been for some time . versi good wells came in and reports were received of sition, promise to begin with a good output. The result of the new wells, coupled with the torpedoing of nine old ones, was to increase the production of the Balltown district sufficiently to overcome a slight decline in the yield of the Cooper tract. For the twenty-four hours ended on June 22 the production of the Cooper trace was 4,032 barrels from 85 producing wells, against 4,140 arrels from 82 wells a week ago, a decrease of 108 barrels. The Enlifown district yielded 2,025 barrels from 0 petroleum wells, against 1,851 barrels from 18 wells a week ngo, an increase of 1,074 barrels. The net gain in the output of the two districts is 966 barrels. The importance of these Egures is felt on the temporary statistical situation; as regards the ultimate relation of the petroleum supply of the Pennsylvania fields to the consumption, the value of the figures is a question solely for future determination. The more the new pools are drawn upon the sooner will come their exhaustion and the more important will appear the failure of prospecting to open new and large sources of supsly. A large increase is shown in the excess of runs over cliveries for the week, and the figures of the pipe lines now are as follows:

Bow are as Indows:

Total bbis. Av. per day
Runs to June 21. 1,880,245
Deliverier to June 21. 1,256,621 59,805 Excess runs 129.624 harders to June 22 1,045.274 Instead of an attempt of the "bull" clique to advance crices to the hoped-for #1 30 point, the petroleum market last week reflected a further progress toward the isquidation of the "long" interest. Large sales at the opening depressed prices from \$1 1912 to \$1 164, and then the new failures in Chicago, following the McGeool collapse, created so unsettled a feeling that an easy and rapid decline followed from \$1.17% to \$1.134. At this point the dangers of a paule again this point the dangers of a panic again were averted by the prompt action of the "bulla." The haste of the "shorts" to cover assisted a quick rally to \$1 19%, and the "bulla" were benefited by the renewed iquidation rendered possible upon the recovery of a better tone. Hence, with a panic prevented and with the rally spent, prices again weakened and the market closed uncettied and duli at \$1 15%, a, anast \$1 19%, the previous week.

The range of prices and the total dealings for the week in New-York were as follows:
 week in New-York were as follows:
 N. Y. Pet.
 Cons. Ex.

 Orening
 119%
 119%

 Highest
 113%
 119%

 Lowest
 113%
 113%

 Final
 20.008,000
 10.070,000

 anies, bils
 20.008,000
 10.070,000

 Clearances, bils
 34,323,000
 20,335,000
 Defines, bils.

Dulness continues to be the principal feature of the efficient performance to be the principal feature of the efficient performance. The market closed unchanged, as clows: New-York, 73±775c; Polladelphin, 79275cc., and Baltimore, 73±75cc. per gallon, according to

THE ONION SUPPLY OF NEW-YORK.

vegetables which fields or gardens yield. Ten or twolve years ago this market was supplied solely by Westeliester, Orange and other counthis State, but railroads and steamships have entirely revolutionized the trade. Now the "There is no doubt at all that the consideration that icel to the adoption of the new code was largely pecuniary. The homosopaths, as a rule, have carried with them a clientage that represents the largest amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics that a predominant amount of money. It has been clearly shown by statistics of known waite. Cirry and the statistics of known waite. The statistics of known waite. The statistics of first of these vegetables come from Bermuda, arriving

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, June 24-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at New-York last week make comparisons with the same weeks of 1882 and 1881 that are unfavorable to the port ; the imports exceed the exports by the sum of \$3,142,419, against excesses of \$123,654 and \$128,135 respectively for the same weeks of 1882 and 1881. The imports last week, \$10,296,242, were \$3,137, 909 greater than for the week of 1882 and \$2,459,-048 greater than for the week of 1881. The exports of the week (\$7,153,823) were \$118,944 greater than for the week of 1882, and were \$555,236 smaller than for the week of 1881. For the twentyfive weeks of each of three years the imports of merchandise have exceeded the exports as follows: 1883, \$56,076,235; 1882, \$96,575,738; 1881, \$26,326,922. Including the specie movements the balance against the port for the twenty-five weeks of this year (\$55,972,999) is only \$8,409,044 less than in 1882, and is \$5,526,172 greater than in 1881, and in 1881 the balance against the port at this date included the imports of \$24.119,905 in specie over the exports of the same, while for this year the exports of specie exceed the imports \$103,236. The net balance to date for last year was reduced by an excess of \$32,193,695 in exports over imports

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE. MERCHANDISE. 1881 1882 1883 \$206,850,538 \$245,270,749 \$221,379,367 189,523,616 148,695,011 165,294,132 Imperts in excess of exports...... \$26,326,992 \$96,575,738 \$56,076,235 SPECIE. Imports.......\$20,080,628 \$1,895,994 Exports......\$5,609,733 \$4,079,689 #32,193,695 \$103,236 MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE. Imports in excess of experie..... \$50,446,827 \$64,382,043 \$55,972,999

Commercial affairs last week were unsettled by

the events which occurred, and by rumors of others which did not occur, at Chreago. The grain and provision markets were feverish and fluctuating, but finally closed with some recoveries from the lowest prices of the week. An export movement was stimulated, yet the prices for wheat are still too high to warrant expectations of any important movements, in the face of the large supplies in sight, both at home and abroad, and of the very favorable prospects reported for the European crops. The prospects for our own growing crops also have somewhat improved during the week, except in districts which have suffered from floods and those in which devastations to the localities have been too circumscribed to have effect upon the grand total. much Europe will always buy our surplus at a price, but under existing circumstances it seems as if that price must be based on something under \$1 per bushel for wheat at Chicago. The cotton speculation was dull and drooping, except as at times it was affected by fears of damage to the growing crop. The exports from all the ports last week were smaller than for the same week of last year-we believe for the first time this year. Last week the exports from all the ports amounted to 37,029 bales, against 41,735 bales for the preceding week and 44,785 bales for the week of 1882. Since September 30 the exports have amounted to 4,529,590, against 3,367,763 for the same time of the preceding year. The situation in the iron market is relieved only by an apparent scarcity of No. 1 pig, but that is beheved to be the result of withdrawing from market that quality of iron which is only a small proportion of the bulk of the stocks which are being carried by makers and institutions which have made loans upon iron. The demand is small and there is little hope now of a better market till after the summer is over. Probably more furnaces will have to be blown out before the supply is reduced to the wants of consumers. The coming in of the usual domestic demand for the best grades of Lehigh coal has been cited as evidence of an improvement in the anthracite coal trade. The demand for that grade of coal comes from a class which usually lays in its winter's supply at this season, and is not influenced by a difference in price. Of the situation The Engineering and Mining Journal says: ket is relieved only by an apparent searcity of

where in price. Of the situation The Engineering and
Mining Journal says:

The authracite coal trade continues dull. The an The authracite coal trade continues dull. The authonorcement of an advance, semi-officially made, has failen that, and the happenings of the past week have failly condrined the views as to the wisdom of the course alopted expressed in our last issue. The condition of the irade does not warrant any increase in the price, except in the best Lehigh coals, which are now and have for some time been selling for from 5 to 10 cents above the June circular prices. The position of the majority of the companies doing a large business in this city is not such that they can afford to check what buying there is by insisting upon high prices. It is entirely out of the question, so far as those sizes used chiefly for manufacturing purposes are concerned, and we understand that, in view of this fact, the attempt to put up troken coal 10 cents, as first reported, has been abandoned. The news from the oil fields last week was

doned.

For bitumisous coal very low prices are quoted, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has reduced lots to 90 cents to Georgetown and to 95 cents to Alexandria; all of which influences the prices and markets for anthracite coal for manufacturing

Our local money market was not affected by the Our local money market was not affected by the troubles of speculators in grain and provisions, or, if it was, the effect was offset by a bank expansion of credita to the amount of \$4,206,300. Call loans ruled easy all the week at between 2 and 3 per cont, principally at 2½ per cent. The decline in the prices of grain and provisions stimulated a movement to the East, so that the exchanges on New York at Chicago and St. Louis were weaker, being yesterday down to 25\(\pi\)50 cents and 10 cents premium respectively. Rates at New Orleans also weakened during the week and yesterday were quoted 50\(\pi\) spectively. Rates at New Orleans also weakened during the week and yesterday were quoted 50-\$\tilde{

cipally was due to an absence of demand and parely to an expectation of an early better supply of commercial bills. The closing rates for business were on the basis of \$4 8434 and \$4 88 for long and short sterling respectively. The Treasury last week took from the banks of this city only \$270.074, and it is not likely to make heavy drafts before July 1, but after that dare the customs receipts for a time probably will be large—so large as quickly to absorb the \$7,000,000 July interest payment. It is worthy of note that of the dry-goods imports for last week amounting to \$2,475,000, the proportion which was warshoused amounted to \$908,800 and the withdrawals from warehouses for the same time amounted only to \$392,800.

a Government bonds were firm all the way out, and there was a fair business done in the 42s. The final changes in the bids are advances of \$14 for the 3s and \$1s\$ per cent for the 42s. State bonds were neglected, with no material change in the quotations. A dispatch from Keokuk, Ia., states that the argument before Justice Miller, of the United States District Court for Arkansas, in the case of holders of Arkansas State aid bonds against the railroads was concluded yesteriay, having occupied the whole week. During the argument Justice Miller stated that the Court was satisfied that the bonds were constitutional and valid, the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court to the contrary not-withstanding. As to whether the lien created by the acts extended beyond the income and revenues of the companies to which the bonds were issued, and whether the bondholders were entitled to avail themselves of the remedies provided, were the questions which the Court desired to have argued. Railroad bonds were entitled to avail themselves of the remedies provided, were dull all the week, and the tendency of prices was downward for most of the speculative kinds.

The speculation in stocks was fluctuating, but the

prices wa_downward for most of the speculative kinds.

The speculation in stocks was fluctuating, but the dirt of prices indicated a declining general interest in the market, and a desire to liquidate both small and large accounts. The important changes in prices from those of a week ago are and a week ago are and a week of a week ago are and a week of a week ago and week ago are and a week ago are and a week ago ar Onions are among the most wholesome

of last week was 45,777 less than for the week of 1881. Compared with last year the Vanderbil lines—exclusive of Nickel Plate—less 281 tons, and the Baltimore and Ohle less 757 tons; the Pennsy vania lines gain 1,590 tons, and the Graad Trum gains 4,931 tons. The following compares the movements of 1882 and 1883:

Week grand June 28. Week ended June 25-Michigan Central, tons..... 18,729 27,215 Inc. 8,485 Total tons The totals of each article carried by all the rail-roads in the weeks of three years were as follows: The following are Saturday's quotations for unlisted securities:

At. & Pac. 6 p. c.

1st mig. 90 99%
At. & Pac. blocks 117 ½ 120
B. H. & E. new 47%
Do. do. cld st'ox. ½
50 Chicago & Atlantic
stook 21 28
Den. and Rio G.
coussols 91 94
Den., tile Grands 27
Den., R. G. & West.
1st mig. 75 77
L. B. & W. in. b'ds 46
L. & N. col. trust 5
bonds, 1882 80
Mex. National 73 9
Do. 1st mig 49½ 50
Mich. and O. subs. 105
Mor. National 73 9
North Pactific div. bonds. 93% 93%
Rocchester & Pitta. Sa. North Pacific div. 93% 93% Rochester & Pitts. 50 pts. North River Construction 108 108 pts. Rochester & Pitts. 93 struction 108 108 Rittland Rathrond, 30% 44 Do. pref. 1849 | Struction | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Boston, Saturday June 23, 1883.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23-12-30 n. m. Consola, 1005 n. for mosey, and 1005 n. for the account: Atlantic am Great Western 1876 mortages trustees certificates, 485 n. do second mortages, 124c force 3552 New York Central, 1234; Hilliots Central, 1236; Petinsyrvanis Central, 674; Reading, 205 New York 130; Pennsylvanos Central, 6034; Reading, 2034; New-York, Chilario and Western, 2735; 1,00000. June 23,-1430 p. m.—Paris advices duote three per cent rentes at 79 frames 15 centimes for the actionate. LONDON, June 23,-2509 p. m.—Admite and Great Western account mortgage trustees' certainates. 123g: Himois Contral, 13554; Pennsylvania Central, 6034; 10,000 June 23,-430 p. m.—Paris advices ounts three per cent rentes at 79 frames 00 centimes for the account.

MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, June 24-P. M. The mining stock market last week was dull and uninteresting ail the way through. Prices generally were weak. Robinson declined from 71 to 51 @54 cents; Sonora Consolidated fluctuated between 24 and 21 cents and closed at the lowest figure, and the Counstocks with small transactions were lower; Consolidated Virginia from 62 down to 52 cents; California from 35 to 25 cents, and Sutro from 24 to 20 cents. Eastern Oregon was up from 40 to 50@48 cents, and the Leadville stocks generally were a little better, with a small business done in them.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Open High Low-Final N. Y. Belle fale" ... Bulwer. California Central Arizona. Climas Con. Virginia.... Decatur Eastern Oregon Eiko Eureka Con Findley 235 233 235 235 236 200 10 10 10 10 10 200 09 09 09 09 09 23 309 54 56 54 56 2,000 129 129 129 120 120 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 70 23 23 21 21 21 20 6.63 0,53 0,53 0,53 0,53 103 25 25 20 20 120 20 21 20 20 120 4,300 Total sales for the day ... * Seller 10.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Saturday, June 23, 1883. | Yesterday To-day | Yesterday To-day | Alpas Con | 12 | 12 | Ophir | 22 | 21 |
Alpas Con | 12 | 12 | Ophir | 22 | 21 |
Alpas Con | 12 | 13 | Silver Nevada | 31 |
Best and Belcher | 41 | 41 |
Bothe Con | 1 | 1 |
Bothe Con | 20 | 20 |
Cons Virnials | 50 | 50 | Yesterday Jacke | 32 | 24 |
Cons Virnials | 50 | 50 | Yesterday Jacke | 32 | 24 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 3 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 4 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 4 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 |
Eureka Con | 5 | 6 | Mount Diablo | 5 | Fureka Cos. 5 6 Mount Diabio 3 5 Exchequer 25 25 Belle Isle. 45 45 Belle Isle. 45

Builion valued at \$53,500 was received in New York on Saturday from the mines, making a total for the week of \$158,500. The total sales of mining stocks at the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchanges last week were officially reported at 166,963 shares.

COURT CALENDARS-JUNE 25.

1020, 1023.
SUPERME COURT—CHECUTT—PART I—Before Barrett, J.—
Nos. 1880, 253, 1600, 1661, 3502, 1648, 2674, 2835, 289
2832, 2347, 2704, 2609, 1052, 1053, 1066, 1029, 1042, 2598,
2910, 1328, 2348, 2108.
PART II—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 3678, 2877, 2878,
1833, 1803, 6634, 2917, 2279, 1448, 2945, 3028, 3037, 3110,
4689, 3093, 3964. 4589, 3093, 3964, 4587, 4587, 4589, 3089, 3089, 3084, 4589, 4589, 3089, 3964, PART III.—Before Larremore, J.—Nos. 4505, 4561, 2414, 170, 2410, 2420, 2421, 428, 4061, 4498, 2947, 2524, 4386, 4304, 4171, 1124, 4597, 1388, 15781, 4598, SURROUATES COURT—Before Rollins, S.—No day calendar, SUPERIOR COURT—FRIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.—No day calendar, SUPERIOR COURT—FRIAL TERM—PART III—Before O'Gorman, J.—Case Before, Terman, J.—Nos. 1448, 1459, 1460, 1470, 1470, 1489, 1490, 1502, 1504.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 148 COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Hoesen, J.— Nos. I. 9. COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 13, 7, 10, 14, 16, 21, 30. COMMON PLEAS—FRIAL TERM—PART II—Before Daly, J.— Nos. 2811, 2466, 2351, 2852, 2854, 2841, 2872, 2887, 2892, 2895, 2911, 1927, 270, 2896, 2902, 2913, 2917, 2918, 2926, 2921, 2618, 2420, 2996, 1283, 2890, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2937.